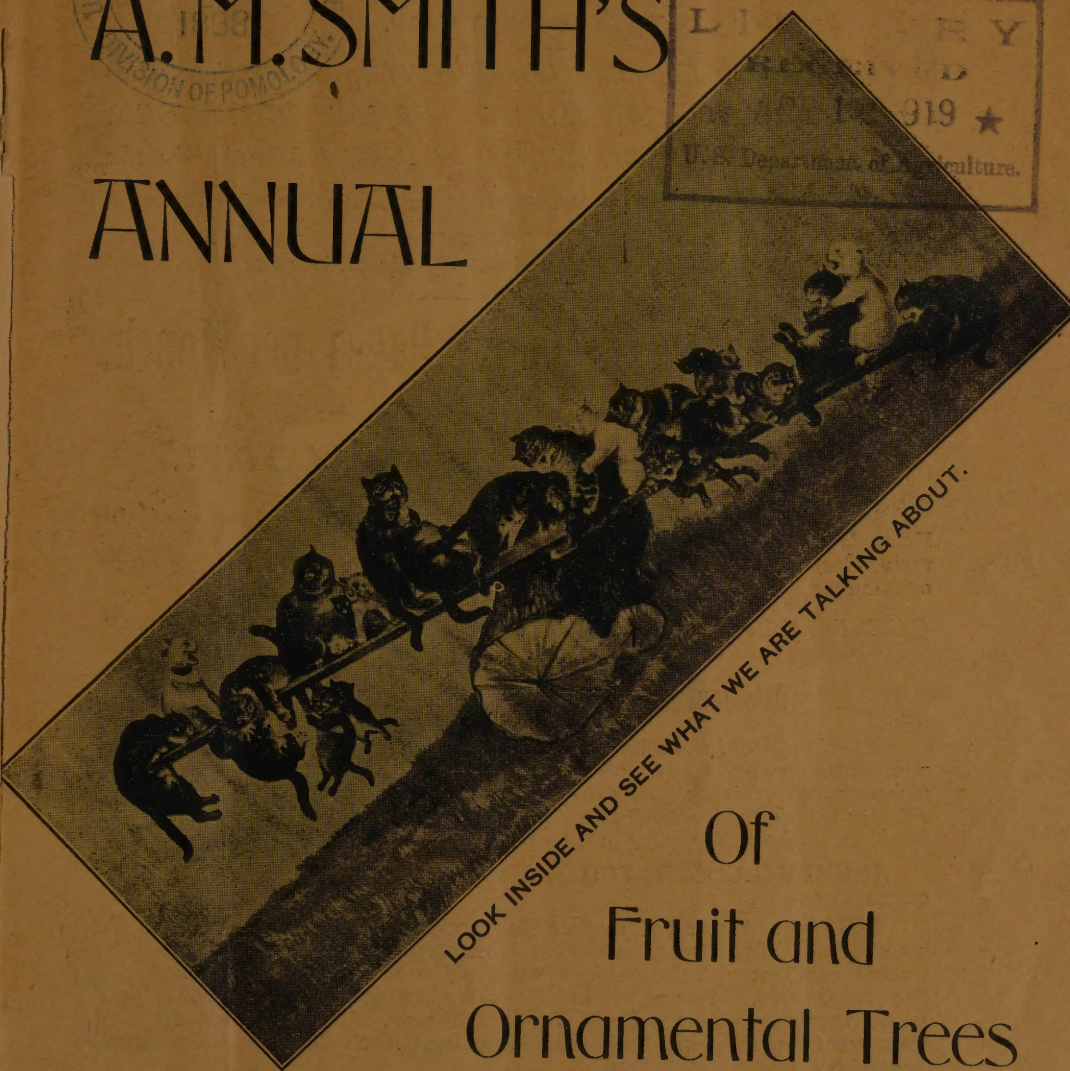
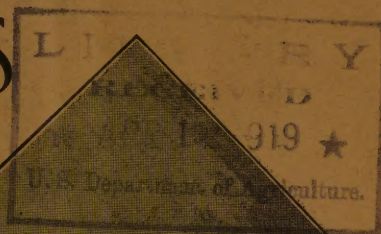


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Canada
1898-1899

Indexed

A. M. SMITH'S

ANNUAL



LOOK INSIDE AND SEE WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

Of
Fruit and
Ornamental Trees

FOR 1898.

DOMINION NURSERIES, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

The Canadian Horticulturist

AND FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

The Leading Canadian Journal of Horticulture, devoted to the interests of CANADIAN FRUIT GROWERS, FARMERS and GARDENERS. Published Monthly by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, under Government patronage.

Edited By a Practical Fruit Grower.

Enlarged From 32 to 40 Pages per Month.

And still given to subscribers for the same money, viz.:

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Subscribers will receive a Bound Copy of the combined report of the Fruit Growers' Association and Entomological Society of Ontario and Ontario Fruit Experimental Stations, and the privilege of receiving some ornamental or fruit plant for testing.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN THE JOURNAL FREE OF CHARGE.

This Journal has no Private Interests to Serve.

Its sole object is to advance the interests of Canadian Fruit Growers' and Gardeners by EXPOSING FRAUDS, giving information on *Planting, Cultivating, Fertilizing, Pruning Budding, Grafting, Care of Lawn, Flower Garden, Vegetable Garden, etc.* Special attention is given to the latest methods of *Spraying* and its benefits.

HIGHLY ILLUSTRATED with beautiful plates and numerous other engravings.

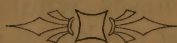
BOUND at the end of the year in a specially prepared and beautifully stamped CLOTH Cover, lettered and ornamented in Gilt and Ink. The twelve numbers with the colored plates make a very handsome book for the parlor table. A complete index is added, which makes it a convenient book of reference for the Fruit Growers' library. If the numbers are sent in to our office they will be bound for 40 cents each volume and returned free of postage.

Special Inducements to Agents. Bound volumes, which are of especial use in canvassing, offered to bona-fide agents at reduced prices. Circulars, Envelopes, Sample Copies of Journal and Report Blanks for lists of new subscribers, etc., sent to agents free on application. Address—

LINUS WOOLVERTON, M. A.,

Grimsby, Ont., Canada, Secretary and Editor.

A Talk With My Customers.



The past year among those who grow fruit for market has been a very unsatisfactory one in many parts of the country, and the cause is an unusual one. They have had too much fruit; having so much on the trees has been the cause of its being of poor quality, and consequently poor price, but doubtless there will be lessons learned from this year's experience that will be beneficial in the future. Many have learned what varieties will pay even in an overstocked market. Some will learn that new and untried varieties, that they have been persuaded to buy at high prices of glibbed tongued agents, are far inferior to old tried sorts that have cost them much less money; and I think not a few will learn the necessity of more thorough cultivation, feeding and thinning of their fruit and the need of selecting varieties better adapted to their climate and to the wants of their markets, and I trust some will see the folly and danger of getting trees from a distance that are liable to be affected with fungoid disease and noxious insect pests like the Peach Yellows, San Jose Scale, etc. The success of the experiments of the Ontario Government in spraying trees for the destruction of fungus and insects, has been so marked, and the necessity is so apparent, that it seems to me no fruit grower can afford to neglect it. I have, therefore, appended to this catalogue some of the best formulas and receipts used for this purpose by successful experimenters together with Prof. Craig's calendar for spraying, which I trust will be of use to my patrons, and now as to the stock I have to offer you for planting: I have never had a better, more thrifty or healthier stock. I have always taken the greatest care in getting seeds, stocks and Scions from reliable sources and from healthy trees, always getting natural pits from sections where Yellows did not exist, and I have never found a tree grown upon my own place affected with this disease yet, and although I have imported several trees and Scions of new fruit from the States I have exercised the utmost care and had them inspected by experts both of the Ontario and Dominion Governments, and as yet have never found any indication of San Jose Scale or other noxious insects.

To those who have dealt with me in the past, I would return my sincere thanks for your patronage, and, if you are satisfied with your purchases, would ask you to call again; if you are not pleased, let me know and I will try to make it right, as I aim to give satisfaction. To those who have not dealt with me and intend planting trees, I would ask you to inspect this catalogue and my way of doing business, and see if it would not be to your interest to do so.

Several years ago, owing to the unsatisfactory dealings of travelling agents, I discontinued their use altogether and began selling direct to planters, employing only a few local agents, to sell in neighborhoods where they are known. I found this plan so satisfactory, not only to planters but to myself, that I shall continue it.

In former times planters had very little information in regard to what varieties were most profitable except what was obtained from tree agents, who would, of course, recommend what they had the most of to sell or what they could make the most money out of, and the consequence was thousands of trees were planted which were of little or no value. The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario have by their experiments and discussions, which have been largely disseminated through their reports, and the *Canadian Horticulturist*, been instrumental in bringing a vast fund of information before the public in this respect; and now with the aid of the Ontario Government they are establishing experimental stations for testing fruit in almost every section of the Province. They are testing new and old fruits of every description, reports of which will be made annually, and planters will only have to consult these reports or visit or correspond with their nearest station to know what is adapted to their locality.

In renewing my catalogue for 1898, I would also renew my advice to planters in regard to selecting varieties. If you are planting for profit, plant only a few varieties, and those of kinds that *you know* will succeed in your locality. Don't be fooled by every Tree Agent that comes along with a plate of something new and wonderful into investing largely until it has been tested. Though if you are growing fruit for pleasure, and have money to invest in experimenting, it may do to try them.

I shall, in this Catalogue, give prominence to what I consider the best varieties, noting those best adapted to the

colder parts of the country as hardy; and should any of my customers leave the selection of varieties to me I will use my best endeavors to please them.

I have been over thirty years in the fruit and nursery business in Canada, and am now connected with the Board of Control for Fruit Experimental Stations, and I think I know what varieties are most profitable to grow and which are best adapted to different parts of the country; and I make it a point to grow these varieties and sell them at reasonable prices, instead of pushing new and untried varieties at exorbitant prices, though I test the most of the new things that come out—often at a great loss of time and money—and can furnish the most of them at prices far below what they are sold for by agents.

GUARANTEE.

I shall endeavor to exercise the greatest care to have all trees and plants prove true to name, and should mistakes occur, will, upon proper proof, replace all such trees or refund the money paid for them, but will in no case be further liable. I shall not, in any case, substitute other varieties for those called for by purchaser without his consent, but as I sometimes run out of certain kinds, those ordering will confer a favor if they will state on their order what varieties may be substituted.

TERMS.

Cash with order, or if satisfactory reference that they will be paid for as soon as received.

Mailing Plants.

I have been very successful in sending plants and vines by mail, and parties living at a distance from a railroad or express office will find it a great convenience to get their smalls fruits in this way. Plants mailed and guaranteed to come in good order: Strawberries, at dozen or hundred rates; Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, and Currants at single and dozen rates; Grape Vines at single rates.

The prices given in the Catalogue are for stock at the Nursery; no reduction will be made from list prices save through special agreement. Customers ordering through

my local agents will be charged sufficient additions to cover freight charges and agents' commissions. Small fruits will be boxed free. A slight charge for boxing trees—enough to pay for material, will be made.

Caution.

Beware of parties representing themselves to be agents of mine, as I have no agents except a few well known men who sell in their own immediate locality, or persons who get up clubs to avail themselves of wholesale rates.

Purchasers are requested to give plain directions for shipping—whether by freight or express—and by what route. No charge will be made for delivery at railroad or express office.

Parties wanting anything in the nursery line not mentioned in this Catalogue, and those wanting large orders will please send a list of their wants and I will send them special prices, as I have connections with other Nurseries, and can procure almost any kind of Nursery stock at reasonable prices.

Parties clubbing together and sending large orders will be liberally dealt with: 50 trees will be furnished at 100 rates and 500 at 1,000 rates.

Orders sent in early will be first attended to, and parties will stand a better chance of getting what they want, as we sometimes get sold out of certain varieties before the season is half over.

§§ My experimental Grounds are located on what is called the Lake Road, one mile east of the Village Port Dalhousie, and within fifteen minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and Welland Railway Station. All persons interested in the culture of fruit are cordially invited to call during the fruit season and inspect the different varieties when in bearing.

My office is at my residence, Geneva street, St. Catharines, and my packing ground on the old Beadle place opposite.

Hints on Planting and Cultivating.

Plant upon your best soil and have it thoroughly drained.

Plant the varieties that succeed best in your own or similar localities. If you don't know what they are, enquire.

Don't plant too many varieties.

Don't plant large, overgrown trees—young trees with good roots are easier to grow, and will soon get the start of them.

Don't plant when the soil is wet and sticky. Pack the soil firmly around the roots.

Keep the ground well cultivated, especially in dry weather and during the growing season.

Don't cultivate tender varieties too late in the season; give the wood a chance to ripen up.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples—30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries—20 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries—18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines—16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears—10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Currants—3 to 4 feet apart.

Grapes—Rows 10 to 12 feet apart; 8 to 12 feet in rows.

Raspberries and Blackberries—3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Strawberries for field culture—1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 to 4 feet apart.

Strawberries for garden cultures—1 by 2 feet apart.

Gooseberries—4 by 6 feet apart.

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way..	50	10 feet apart each way..	435
25 feet apart each way..	70	8 feet apart each way..	680
20 feet apart each way..	110	6 feet apart each way..	1210
13 feet apart each way..	135	5 feet apart each way..	1745
15 feet apart each way..	195	4 feet apart each way..	2725
12 feet apart each way..	300	3 feet apart each way..	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill: which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

N. B.—I wish to call especial attention to the *Canadian Horticulturist*, advertised in this Catalogue. It should be in the hands of every fruit grower in the Province. Parties ordering trees can send their subscription to me, if more convenient, and I make the following liberal offer: To anyone sending an order (accompanied with the cash) for \$10 worth of trees at our regular retail rate, before the first of March next, I will forward the *Canadian Horticulturist* with selection of plants, reports, etc., for the year 1898 free.

San Jose Scale.

Certificates from Government Inspector, who has examined my stock, will be furnished when required.





The Soil and its Preparation.

The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be *well* prepared by trenching or plowing at least eight or ten inches deep, and be *properly enriched* as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that if the land be wet it must be thoroughly drained.



DIRECTIONS FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

To Cultivate the Strawberry.

For family use we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Culture in Hills.

This is the best mode that can be adopted for a garden. To obtain fine, large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer. Every runner thus removed produces a new crown at the centre of the plant, and in the Fall the plants will have formed great bushes or stools on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Covering in winter.

Where winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves, or litter, or the branches of evergreens will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants till the ground is frozen, usually from the first of December, in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on *too much* and *too early*. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground among the plants with *short* hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying and baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one having been in the meantime prepared to take its place.

DIRECTIONS FOR FIELD CULTURE.

The same directions with regard to soil, time of planting, protection and mulching, as given above, are applicable when planting on a large scale.

The Matted Row System.

This mode of growing usually pursued has its advantages for field culture, but cannot be recommended for the garden. In the field we usually plant in rows three or four feet apart, and the plants a foot to a foot and a half apart in the row. In this case much of the labor is performed with a horse and cultivator.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following are tried and well-known standard varieties and need no description :

	DOZ.	100	1000
WILSONS' ALBANY	50c	\$1 00	\$5 00
DOMINION	50c	1 00	5 00
SHARPLESS	50c	1 00	5 00
CRESCENT SEEDLING.....	50c	1 00	4 00
BUBACH	50c	1 00	5 00
HAVERLAND	50c	1 00	5 00

THE WILLIAMS is a new berry of Canadian origin; large, firm, dark red; a great yielder and first-class shipper, and takes the lead as a market berry in the Niagara District. Price, 50c. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$4 per 1000.

✓ GRENVILLE—A new berry from Ohio; highly recommended by different Experimental Stations; has done well here. Price, 50c. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000.

✓ BRANDYWINE—Highly recommended; large size; good quality; very productive; continues long in bearing; the best for long shipments. Price, 50c. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.

The following have been tried and succeed well here :

	DOZ.	100	1000
RIO (the best early)	50c	\$1 00	....
PARKER EARL	50c	1 00	....
SAUNDERS	75c	1 50	....
WOOLVERTON	75c	1 00	....
CLYDE (new; early; highly recommended).....	75c	1 00	6 00



BLACKBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100
KITTATINY (Largest and best, but tender).....	\$1 00	\$2 00
SNYDER (Hardest, but small).....	1 00	2 00
TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC (Medium; hardy).....	1 00	2 00
ELDORADO (very good).....	1 50	3 00
AGAWAM (Hardy; fair size, and one of the best flavored; valuable for home use, but too soft for distant market)	1 00	2 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100	1000
HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING, two years old	10c	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$30 00
SMITH'S IMPROVED, two years old....	15c	1 50	8 00	....
DOWNING, two years old	10c	1 25	5 00	30 00
INDUSTRY & WHITESMITH. best Eng- lish varieties	20c	2 00	15 00	....

PEARL—Owing to the prevalence of mildew on the finer English varieties which have been introduced into this country, the culture of the

Gooseberry has been, in a great measure, neglected, and this fine fruit has not received that attention which its value demands. Believing that by crossing some of our hardy native varieties with the best English varieties this difficulty might be overcome, and a Gooseberry produced that would combine the hardiness of the one and the superior qualities of the other, Professor Saunders—how of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa—some nine or ten years ago made several crosses between the Houghton Seedling, one of our most productive and hardy natives, and several of the best English sorts, and he gave several of them for testing and propagation. After testing them for years I selected the Pearl as the best in quality, productiveness and freedom from mildew.

I have had it tested by prominent horticulturists and at many of the Experimental Stations in the States and Canada, and it has been pronounced the *market* berry for America, and the demand for plants has become such, that I have now engaged by a prominent nurseryman at Rochester, N. Y., all I can grow for five years, reserving only what my home custom demands, and as he controls the price, I cannot sell for less than the following rates :

	Single Plants.	Doz.	Hundred.
No. 1, two year	15c	\$1 50	\$5 00
No. 2, one and two years.....	10c	1 00	5 00

Culture of the Raspberry.

It is easier growing the Raspberry than the Strawberry. Planted in the fruit garden in rows five or six feet apart. In the row they may be cared for as easily as potatoes, especially may the Black Caps. Any good farm soil will produce Raspberries, but they abhor low, wet, undrained land. Do not expose roots to sun and wind a moment when planting. Handle plants carefully so as not to break off new sprouts.

RASPBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100	1000
CUTHBERT—Best of the old varieties	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$8 00
MARLBORO—Early, very large and productive, hardy, bright color and fine for shipping....	0 50	1 00	8 00
GOLDEN QUEEN—Best yellow	1 00	2 00	....

I have some New Raspberries which I have tested, and from reports from various Experimental stations and my own experience, I believe they will supercede many of the older ones.

THE LOUDEN—A large, red berry, a cross between the Turner and Cuthbert; bids fair to rival even the latter on account of its hardiness, it being equal in quality and superior in productiveness. It originated in Wisconsin, and has stood the test of 28 below zero without injury to the canes. Price of plants, \$1 per doz.; \$4 per 100.

BLACK CAPS.



SMITH'S GIANT is a seedling of my own raising, and after testing it for six years I have come to the conclusion that it is superior to any of the older varieties. It has been tested at our Northern Experimental Station at Craighurst and pronounced as hardy there, having stood 20 degrees below zero with canes unprotected, without injury. Reports from other places where tested are very flattering. I append a few and would give many more if I had space.

Mr. M. Pettit, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, says: Having visited A. M. Smith's plantation of his Giant Black Caps just at the season of ripening (July 8th), I was much pleased with their vigorous growth and immense load of fine clusters of large, fine-flavored berries. I think it must prove a very valuable acquisition to our list of Black Caps for either home use or market.

W. E. Brooks, Mount Forest, says, in a letter to the editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*: Smith's Giant is as good a Black Raspberry as anyone could wish. The fruit was larger than shown in your engraving, and its canes are the most robust I have seen.

T. T. Lyon, of the Michigan Experimental Station, South Haven, Mich., says: It has done excellently well. I prize it highly.

Price of plants, \$1 per doz.; \$4 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Strong 2 year plants.

NOTE—I am growing all of these varieties near my residence in St. Catharines, and should be pleased to have parties call and inspect, and compare them in the fruiting season.

ONE YEAR TIPS.	DOZ.	100	1000
TYLER or SOUHEGAN—Early.....	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$10 00
GREGG—Large and late	0 50	2 00	10 00
SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.....	0 50	2 00	10 00

THE COLUMBIAN—A purple berry of the Shaffer type; has been pronounced by nearly all the Experimental Stations as superior to the Shaffer in productiveness, vigor of growth, shipping qualities and flavor. It propagates from tips like the Shaffer. 10c. each; \$1 per doz.; \$5 per 100.

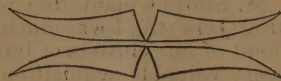
LOTTA—I am much pleased with this new berry from Kansas. It is early, very large (reported as the largest Black Cap on trial at the Pennsylvania Station), firm, sweet and good quality; hardy and productive; reported favorable wherever tried. Price, 50c. per doz.; \$2 per 100.

KANSAS—Another from this state; is taking the lead as an early market berry through nearly all the States; it is said to equal the Gregg in size, exceed its productiveness and surpass in color. Price, 50c per doz.; \$2 per 100.

CURRENTS.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100	1000
BLACK CHAMPION—Best late	10c	\$1 00	\$3 50	\$30 00
BLACK NAPLES.....	10c	75	3 00	25 00
LEE'S PROLIFIC	15c	1 00	3 00	25 00
SAUNDER'S BLACK—New, more productive and superior to Black Naples with us	10c	1 00	4 00	30 00
RED CHERRY	10c	1 00	4 00	30 00
VERSAILLES	...	1 00	3 00	25 00
WHITE GRAPE	...	1 00	4 00	....
FAY'S PROLIFIC—Best Red.....	10c	1 00	3 00	25 00
WILDER—Pronounced by S. D. Willard, Geneva, the Best Red Currant	20c	1 50	6 00	....

One year plants at two-thirds of above prices.





EARLY VICTOR.

Cultivation of the Grape.

Although this most luscious of fruits is being largely cultivated in certain districts of Canada, there is no fruit which will grow over so large an area of country that is so much neglected or so little grown by farmers as large. If a dry, sunny spot, with free circulation of air, is selected, the

grape will grow on almost any soil and in almost any section of Ontario, by being laid down and protected in the winter. In sections subject to early and late frosts, care should be taken in selecting the earliest and hardest varieties. Those in the following list are marked with a *

	—One Year Old—			—Two Years Old—		
	EACH	100	1000	EACH	100	1000
✓ CONCORD.....	10c	\$ 2 00	\$20 00	15c	\$ 3 00	\$25 00
✓ BRIGHTON.....	15c	8 00	.. ..	20c	.. ..	.. ..
✓ DELAWARE.....	10c	6 00	.. ..	15c	10 00	.. ..
✓ *EARLY VICTOR....	20c	15 00	.. ..	25c	20 00	.. ..
✓ EMPIRE STATE.....	20c	15 00	.. ..	30c	20 00	.. ..
✓ *JESSICA.....	20c	15 00	.. ..	30c	20 00	.. ..
✓ LINDLEY (Roger 9)...	20c	6 00	.. ..	20c	10 00	.. ..
✓ *MOORE'S EARLY....	20c	4 00	.. ..	25c	6 00	40 00
✓ RODGERS—3, 4, 5, 19..	10c	7 00	.. ..	20c	8 00	.. ..
✓ SALEM.....	10c	5 00	.. ..	15c	10 00	.. ..
✓ VERGENNES.....	15c	6 00	.. ..	20c	6 00	.. ..
✓ WORDEN.....	10c	3 00	.. ..	15c	5 00	.. ..
✓ NIAGARA.....	10c	3 00	.. ..	15c	4 00	30 00
✓ *MOYER.....	15c	10 00	.. ..	25c	10 00	.. ..
✓ *MOORE'S DIAMOND	15c	10 00	.. ..	20c	10 00	50 00
✓ EATON.....	20c	20 00	.. ..	25c	20 00	.. ..
✓ *GREEN MOUNTAIN.	30c	25 00	.. ..	40c	35 00	.. ..

APPLE TREES.

Varieties marked * are especially hardy.

We think there are altogether too many varieties in cultivation for profit, and have selected a few which we think the most profitable for market as well as being adapted for home use, and cultivate these mainly—though we can supply any other called for.

Price	First class, 5 to 6 feet..	20c each	\$15 per 100	\$100 per 1000
	Second class, 4 to 5 feet..	15c each	10 per 100	75 per 1000

Leading Varieties.

SUMMER—*Red Astrachan, *Yellow Transparent, *Duchess of Oldenburg, Sweet Bough.

AUTUMN—Gravenstein, *Alexander, *Wealthy, Snow.

WINTER—Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, *Ben Davis, *Pewaukee, Golden Russet, Wagner, Talman Sweet, King of Tompkins, Mann, Blenheim Orange.

Newer Sorts and Crabs.

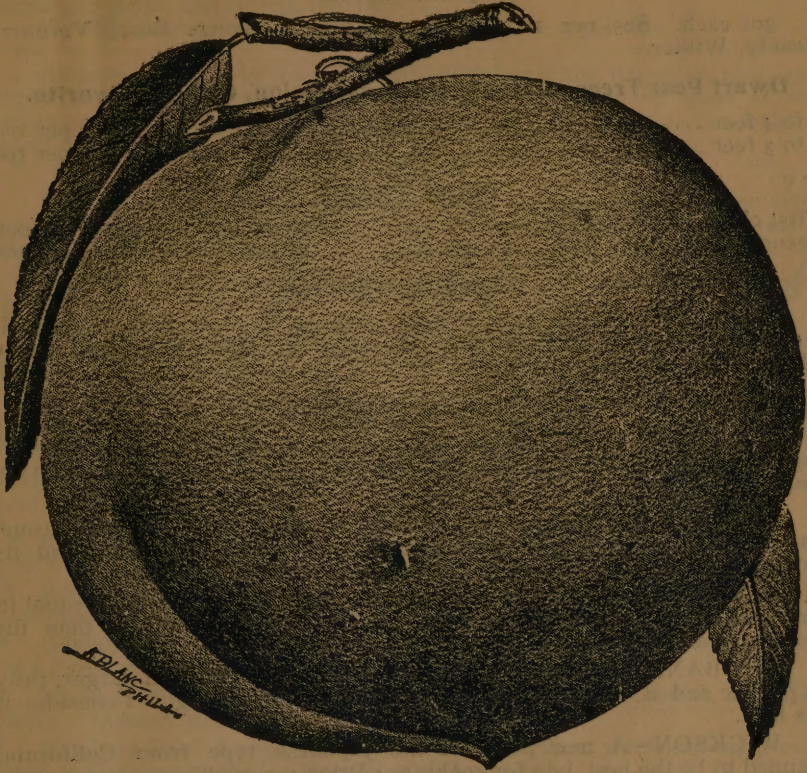
Price 25 cents each. \$20 per 100.

Ontario, *Princess Louise, McIntosh Red, *Longfield, Scotts, Winter.

CRABS—Transcendent, Hyslop, Whitney's No. 20, Martha.

PEACH TREES.

First Class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20c each	\$12 per 100	\$100 per 1000
Second class, 3 to 4 feet.....	15c each	10 per 100	80 per 1000

**Leading Varieties**

Alexander, Hind's Surprise, Mount Rose, Early Rivers, Early and Late Crawford, Steven's Rareripe, Old Mixon, Longhurst, Smock, Champion, Crosby, Elberta, Yellow St. John's.

Newer Sorts.

25 cents each. \$20 per 100.
 Triumph—Yellow flesh, partially free, as early as Alexander.
 Sneed—A week earlier than Alexander.
 Capt. Ede—A new Western Peach of great promise.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	25c each	\$15 per 100	\$125 per 1000
Second class, 4 to 5 feet.....	20c each	10 per 100	80 per 1000
Extra sizes, 6 to 7 feet.....	30c each	25 per 100	

Leading Varieties.

Bartlett, *Flemish Beauty, *Clapp's Favorite, Keiffer's Hybrid, Sheldon, Idaho, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Doyenne Boussock, etc.

Special Sorts.

30c each. \$25 per 100—Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Bosc, Vermont Beauty, Wilder.

Dwarf Pear Trees—Largely Duchess, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite.

3 to 4 feet	15c each	\$10 per 100
2 to 3 feet	10c each	6 per 100

PLUM TREES.

First class, 5 to 6 feet	25c each	\$20 per 100	\$175 per 1000
Second class, 4 to 5 feet	20c each	15 per 100	125 per 1000

Leading Varieties.

Bradshaw, Imperial Gage, Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Duane's Purple, German Prune, Washington, Glass Seedling, Riene Claude, Niagara, and others.

JAPAN PLUMS

WILLARD—A medium size red plum of poor quality, except for cooking, ripening before any of the older varieties and prolific; sells well on account of earliness.

OGON—A medium size yellow plum, ripening about the same time, and although not first-class for dessert, it is a good cooking plum, and its earliness and productiveness will make it valuable for market.

ABUNDANCE—It is rightly named a red plum. It is fully equal in size, quality and productiveness, and much less subject to rot than the Lombard, and fully two weeks earlier. Valuable.

BURBANK—Similar in some respects, a little later and larger, fully as prolific and a wonderful keeper; valuable for shipping. I consider it the best.

WICKSON—A new plum of the Japanese type from California; claimed to be the best late for cooking. Price 50c. each.

SATSUMA—A valuable red flesh variety from Japan, very fine, hangs a long time on the tree.

PRUNUS SIMONI (from China)—A large, tomato shaped red plum; very showy.

CHERRY TREES.

First class, 5 to 7 feet	25c each	\$15 per 100
Second class, 4 to 5 feet	20c each	10 per 100

Leading Varieties.

Early Richmond, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Montmorency, Butner's Yellow, Early Purple, English Morello, Downey.

WINDSOR (Late)—A new Black Cherry of Canadian origin of superior quality.

ORANGE QUINCE TREES.

First class, 3 to 4 feet	25c each.	\$20 per 100
Second class, 2 to 3 feet	20c each.	15 per 100

APRICOTS.

Leading English varieties.....	40c each.	\$4 per doz.	\$25 per 100
Leading Russian varieties.....	15c each.	1 per doz.	10 per 100
Acme or Shense, and Harris, two new varieties, highly recommended..	50c each.	5 per doz.	

As some may not be familiar with all the varieties named in this catalogue, I have thought best to append a short description of some of the leading ones, with time of ripening, which may be of value in making selections.

APPLES.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; deep crimson, juicy, rather acid, good; very hardy; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness and hardness. August.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow, tender, juicy, sweet; very good. August.

Yellow Transparent—Russian; medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August.

Alexander—Russian; very large and handsome; crimson, crisp, sub-acid; good. September and October.

Oldenburg, or Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian; large; striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; regular and abundant bearer; one of the hardiest kinds known. September.

Baldwin—Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good; the most popular and profitable market sort of the East. December to March,

Ben Davis—Large; striped; moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; highly esteemed at the West. December to March.

Golden Russett—Medium; Russett; crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid; hardy; very good; long keeper. November to April.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; hardy. January to April.

Northern Spy—Large; striped red, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good; a fine dessert fruit. December to June.

Pewaukee—Large; bright yellow with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; very hardy. January to May.

Princess Louise—A seedling of Fameuse, from Canada, described as follows: "Nearly conical; bright carmine and yellow; flesh pure white like that of Fameuse, tender, juicy, with a richer and higher aroma." December to February.

PEARS.

Angouleme, or Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large; greenish yellow; juicy; good. September and October.

Boussock—Large; yellow; juicy, melting, sweet; good. September.

Flemish Beauty—Large; yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet; good. September and October.

Kieffer—Large; rich golden; slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; best for canning. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large; yellow and red; melting, buttery, rich; very good. September and October.

Seckel—Medium; brown; juicy, melting, buttery; of the highest flavor. September and October.

✓ Sheldon—Large; russet and red; melting, rich, delicious; very good. October.

✓ Anjou—Very large; greenish yellow; melting, buttery; juicy, sprightly, vinous. November and December.

✓ Clairgeau—Very large, handsome and showy; yellow and red; juicy, vinous; valuable for market. November and December.

✓ Lawrence—Medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic, very good; a valuable winter pear. November and December.

SELECT CHERRIES.

✓ Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish black; one of the best. End of June.

✓ Gov. Wood—Medium; clear light red; tender and delicious. End of June.

✓ Windsor—Large; liver-colored; very firm; very good; ripens after Tradescant's; a very valuable variety; hardy. End of July.

✓ Early Richmond—Medium; red; melting, juicy, acid; very good. Through June.

✓ May Duke—Large; dark red; tender, sub-acid; very good. Middle of June.

✓ Montmorency Ordinaire—Large; red; sub-acid; very hardy; great bearer, one of the best. First of July.

✓ Morello English—Large; very dark red; sub-acid, rich; good. End of July.

SELECT PLUMS.

✓ Reine Claude—Large; greenish yellow; sweet and rich; very good, one of the most valuable. End of September.

✓ Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; juicy, sweet; good, one of the best. August.

✓ Coe's Golden Drop—Large; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet; best. End of September.

✓ German Prune—Medium; purple or blue; juicy and rich; very good. September.

✓ Grand Duke—A valuable addition to late plums; as large as Bradshaw, of same color; entirely free from rot. October.

✓ Imperial Gage—Rather large; greenish; juicy and rich; good. Middle of August.

✓ Lombard—Medium; violet red; sweet and juicy, good; prolific. September.

✓ Pond's Seedling—Very large; violet red; good. September.

Spraying For Fungi And Insects.

The profits to the Fruit-Grower of spraying his Trees and Plants, as directed by professional experimenters, appears of sufficient importance to induce every one of us to engage in it in real earnest. Indeed, the benefits appear to be so decided, that no Fruit-grower can any longer afford to neglect the work. The Fruit-rot of the Plum and Cherry, the Leaf-blight of the Pear-tree, and the cracking of the Pear, the Apple-scab and the Codling-moth all appear to have been fairly well controlled by Spraying in the last two years.

In again recommending a few of the most practical recipes and forms of spraying, I hope to be able to benefit my customers. I shall only give you recipes that I can confidently recommend, if carefully practised, and which have been used with satisfactory results at our Experimental Station and by successful Fruit-growers.

DILUTED BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate.....	4 Lbs.
Lime.....	4 "
Paris Green	4 oz.
Water.....	50 gals.

This may be prepared by dissolving in a barrel 4 lbs. of powdered Copper Sulphate. In another vessel slack 4 lbs. fresh Lime with as many gallons of water. Spread a piece of coarse sacking, held in place by a hoop, over the top of the barrel in which the Copper Sulphate has been dissolved, strain through this the creamy mixture of lime and water, and add Paris Green.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate.....	5 oz.
Ammonia	2 quarts.
Water.....	50 gallons.

This is prepared by dissolving the Copper Carbonate in the Ammonia and diluting with 50 gallons of water. The concentrated solution should be poured into the water. Care should be taken to keep the Ammonia in glass or stone jars, tightly corked.

This Mixture is more expensive than the former, but is more easily applied, and may be used as a substitute, especially in the case of grapes, where late spraying is necessary, and when Bordeaux Mixture might, by adhering to the fruit, injure its sale,

COPPER SULPHATE.

Copper Sulphate, 1 pound to 25 gallons of water, is used for the first application. It should never be applied after the buds burst without the lime, as it will injure the foliage.

COAL OIL EMULSION.

Coal Oil, 2½ gallons, Common Soap or Whale Oil Soap 11 oz., Water 1½ gallons. Heat the Soap and Water, and add it boiling hot to the Coal Oil. Churn the Mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for five or ten minutes.

For use against scale insects dilute one part of the Emulsion with nine (9) parts water. For other insects dilute with fifteen (15) parts water. For soft insects, like plant lice, dilute with 20 to 25 parts water.

FOR BARK LICE.

Two (2) lbs. Potash to five (5) gallons of water. Apply about the first week in June, as the insect is hatching out about that time.

FOR GOOSEBERRY MILDEW.

Sulphide of Potassium, ½ oz., water one (1) gallon.

FOR BORERS.

A strong solution of Washing Soda, mixed with strong soap, until about as thick as paint. Apply to the trunk of the tree. This will give a healthy, vigorous tone to the tree.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

PLANT.	1st Application.	2nd Application	3rd Application	4th Application	5th Application	6th Application
APPLE. Apple spot fungus codling moth, bud moth,	Copper Sulphate. Before buds start	Bordeaux. Just before blossoms open.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—soon after blossoms fall	Bordeaux. Paris Green—1-15 days later.	Bordeaux. 10-15 days later if spot disease is severe.	
CHERRY. Rot, leaf diseases and injurious insects.	Bordeaux. Before flower buds open. Kerosene Emulsion for aphids.	Bordeaux. Paris Green when fruit has set.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—10-15 days later.	Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate 10-15 days later.		
GRAPE. Mildew, rot, leaf eating insects.	Copper Sulphate. Before buds burst	Bordeaux. Paris Green when first leaves are half grown.	Bordeaux. When fruit has set	Bordeaux. 10-15 days later.	Bordeaux. 10-15 days later if disease persists.	Ammonical Copper Carbonate. if disease permits
PEACH—APRICOT Rot, leaf curl, curculio.	Copper Sulphate. Before buds burst	Bordeaux. 3 lbs copper sulphate, 3 lbs lime, 50 gals water; just before blossoms open.	Bordeaux, Paris Green—soon after fruit has set.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—8-12 days later.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—8-12 days later if rot is prevalent.	Copper Carbonate. 10-15 days later if rot is prevalent.
PEAR. Scab, leaf blight, codling moth.	Copper Sulphate. Before buds burst	Bordeaux. Just before blossoms open.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—soon after blossoms fall	Bordeaux. Paris Green—10-12 days later.	Bordeaux. 10-15 days later.	
PLUM. Rot, shot hole fungus, curculio.	Copper Sulphate. Before buds burst	Bordeaux. Paris Green—soon after blossoms have fallen.	Bordeaux. Paris Green—10-12 days later.	Bordeaux. 10-15 days later.	Copper Carbonate 10-15 days later if rot is prevalent.	Copper Carbonate. 10-20 days later if rot is prevalent.



Ornamental Trees.

I do not go extensively into the growing of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, except Evergreens; of these I have a large stock of Norway Spruce, and will make special prices to anyone wanting a quantity for windbreaks or hedges. I have a limited stock of the following, and can supply other sorts if required:

	EACH.	DOZ.	100
Horse Chestnut	25c	\$2 50	\$
Mountain Ash	30	3 00	.....
Oak Leaf Mountain Ash....	50	5 00	.....
Silver Maples	25	2 00	15 00
Hardy Catalpa	25	2 50	15 00
Flowering Thorn.. ..	50	2 40	.....
Lombardy Poplar	25	2 50	.....
Black Walnut (5 to 6 feet).....	25	2 50	.....
Kilmarnock Weeping Willow	50	5 00	.....
Weeping Mountain Ash	75	6 00	.....
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch	30	3 00	.....
Elms (8 to 12 feet)	25	2 50	.....

Crimson Rambler.



The finest Climbing Rose yet introduced, growing in immense clusters of a beautiful crimson color; a rapid grower and hardy. Price of plants in four-inch pots, 25c. each; strong two-years-old, out door growth, 50c. each.

CLEMATIS in variety from 25c to 75c. each.

Evergreens.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100
Norway Spruce (3 to 4 feet).....	30c	\$3 00	\$12 00
Norway Spruce (2 to 3 feet).....	.25	2 50	10 00
Norway Spruce (1 to 2 feet).....	15	2 00	6 00
Irish Juniper.....	50	5 00	.....
Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.....	50	5 00	.....
American Arbor Vitæ.....	20	2 00	.....

Ornamental Shrubs.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Lilac.....	25c	\$2 50
Snowball.....	25	2 50
Deutzia.....	25	2 50
Purple Fringe.....	25	2 50
Spirea Prunifolia and Van Huti.....	25	2 50
Double Althea	30	3 00
Hydranga Pranuclata.....	30	3 00
Weigleas	25	2 50
White Fringe	30	3 00
Climbing Roses.....	25	2 50
Honeysuckles	30	3 00
Ampelopsis Veitchie.....	50	4 00
Wisteria	50	4 00
Assorted Roses	25 to 30	3 to 4 00

Pæonias, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tube Roses, and Green-house Plants furnished on application.





NOTICE.

DON'T NEGLECT SPRAYING.

THE SPRAMOTOR PUMPS for Spraying, advertised on opposite page, are doubtless the best in the market, and I am prepared to supply them to customers who find it more convenient to send to me for them.

Prices and all information given on application.

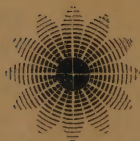
Address all communications :

A. M. SMITH,

Dominion Nurseries,

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Others Claim--The Spramotors Perform.

The Fruit Growers who read this "ad" will know that after any article has been thoroughly tested by competent and disinterested authorities, it is a safe one to buy.

The SPRAMOTORS are made of heavy brass, brass ball valves, patent automatic compensating plunger, seamless drawn brass tubing several gauges heavier than any spraying apparatus made in America, automatic, independent mechanical agitator, and made FIRST CLASS in every respect.

Was awarded FIRST PLACE at the Government SPRAYING CONTEST, SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA at Toronto Industrial Exposition, TWO BRONZE and one SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA at Western Fair, London, and eleven other diplomas. Our opponents say this is not a good showing but we THINK IT IS A CASE of "Sour Grapes." If they had the same showing they would think otherwise; at any rate you can get this paragon of many excellencies, and it will not cost you a cent more because of its record or its being patented. It will cost you less per lb than any other.

See our SPRAMOTOR, JR., the latest of the SPRAMOTOR family. Send 3c. stamp for 68 page treatise on the diseases affecting fruit trees, and their remedies, showing how to cure and prevent the SAN JOSE SCALE.

USERS AND REFERENCES.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.	Capt. McMaster, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
The Department of Agriculture of Ontario, 39 outfits.	Robt. Davies, Pres. Dominion Brewing Co., Toronto.
The Department of Agriculture, Russia.	Toronto Brewing Co., Toronto.
The Department of Agriculture, Belgium.	Carling Brewing Co., London.
Murray Pettit, Pres. Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.	McCormick Mfg. Co., London.
L. Woolverton, Sec. Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.	Bennett Furnishing Co., London.
A. H. Pettit & Son, Grimsby, Ont.	London City Gas Co., London.
W. E. H. Massey, of Massey-Harris Co., Toronto.	Water Commissioners, London.
	W. A. Doyle, Beulah, Man.
	O. Healy, Cobourg, Ont.
	F. W. Hodson, Supt. Farmers' Institutes of Ontario.
	There are hundreds of others.

THE SPRAMOTOR is no experiment. We guarantee it to be the cheapest of equal capacity, as well as the best, made anywhere.

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The "Abundance" Plum.